

de Goyaz, Brasil, **86**, 1911, 1-150.—**Heikertinger, F.** Zur praxis des kaferfanges mit dem katscher, **38**, xxx, 227-233.—**Kerremans, C.** Remarques synonymiques sur quelques especes du genre *Cyphogastra*, **35**, 1911, 294-297.—**Kleine, R.** Biologisches uber den schwarzen Aaskafer (*Phosphuga atrata*), **193**, vii, 193-199.—**Lund, E. J.** On the structure, physiology and use of photogenic organs, with special reference to the Lampyridae, **184**, 1911, 415-468.—**Mangan, J.** The occurrence of *Necrobia* and *Dermestes* in cotton bales, **186**, vi, 133-138.—**Netolitsky, F.** Die parameren und das system der Adepfaga (*Caraboides*), **44**, 1911, 221-239.—**Norton, A. H.** The potato beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*) eating the eggs of its kind, **4**, 1911, 385.—**Nusslin, O.** Phylogenie und system der borkenkafer, **92**, vii, 271-278 (cont.).—**Ohaus, F.** Neue gattungen und arten der Dynastidengruppe *Phileurini*, **84**, 1911, 169-171.—**Rungius, H.** Ueber die physiologische bedeutung des kaumagens von *Dytiscus marginalis*, **22**, 1911, 442-446.—**Santschi, F.** Une nouvelle espece d'*Eciton*, **24**, lvi, 113.—**Strohmeyer, H.** Die familie der Platypopiden und ihre einteilung, **193**, vii, 217-218.—**Wickham, H. F.** A list of the Coleoptera of Iowa, **350**, vi, No. 2, 1-40.

**HYMENOPTERA.**—**Allard, H. A.** Some experimental observations concerning the behavior of various bees in their visits to cotton blossoms. II, **3**, 1911, 668-685.—**Cockerell, T. D. A.** Records of bees, **4**, 1911, 389-391 (\*). Descriptions and records of bees.—XXXIX, **11**, viii, 660-673 (\*).—**Cushman, B. A.** Notes on the peach and plum slug (*Caliroa amygdalina*), **7**, Bull. No. 97, pt. V.—**Girault, A. A.** Miscellaneous notes on the Hymenoptera Chalcidoidea: The genera *Arthrolytus*, *Horismenus*, *Microgaster*, **4**, 1911, 370-377 (\*).—**Hormuzaki, F.** Die systematische und morphologische stellung der bukowiner foremen von *Melitaea athalia*, und *aurelia*, **92**, vii, 261-267.—**Schmidt, A.** Neue Aphodiinen und eine synonymische bemerkung, **40**, 1911, 55-56.—**Schmiedeknecht, O.** Opuscula Ichneumonologica. Fasc. XXIX, pp. 2241-2322.—**Schulz, W. A.** Grabwespen-Typen *Tourniers*, *Brulles*, *Lepeletiers* und *Schencks*, **40**, xxvi, 57-59 (cont.).—**Turner, R. E.** Notes on fossorial Hymenoptera.—V., **11**, viii, 602-624.—**Wheeler, W. M.** Pseudoscorpions in ant nests, **5**, xviii, 166-168. Literature for 1910 on the behavior of ants, their guests and parasites, **324**, 1911, 413-429.

---

**OPHIONINAE.**—A REVIEW.—In one of the latest fascicles of the *Genera Insectorum*, namely Fascicule 114me, received at the Smithsonian Institution, October 12, 1911, and containing 100 pages and 2 plates, Mr. Gy. V. Szepligeti treats of the group of Ophioninae which in his

opinion have a spindle shaped abdomen and for which he proposes to use Foerster's term Mesochoroidae.

Of the Ashmeadian groups Mr. Szepligeti treats the Plectiscini, (omitting the available genera *Hambergiella* Roman, *Mischoxorides* Ashmead, *Clepticus* Haliday, *Symphylus* Foerster, *Acroblapticus* Schmiedeknecht, *Campothreptus* Foerster, *Zarhynchus* Ashmead, *Rhynchothyrus* Ashmead, and *Grypocentrus* Ruthe); the Mesochorini, (omitting *Thymaris* Foerster, which he probably holds with others as belonging to the Tryphoninae and *Edrisa* Cameron); the Campoplegini excepting the genera with compressed abdomen, (omitting *Phobocampa* Thomson, *Paurolexis* Cameron, *Enytus* Cameron, *Neobosmina* Cameron, and *Dusona* Cameron); the Banchini, which he would place in the Pimplinae near Lissonotini, (omitting *Agathilla* Westwood and *Narvaia* Ashmead); the Paniscini, which he says belongs to the Tryphoninae, (omitting *Bucheckerius* Schulz and *Paropheltes* Cameron); the Hellwigini (omitting *Diamon* Gistel); the Nesomesochorini which he persistently misspells as Neomesochorinae and which he holds belongs to the Tryphoninae, (in this view the writer cannot concur as the *Nesomesochorus* Ashmead is almost morphologically identical with *Nonnus* Cresson and should be placed near *Zachresta* Foerster according to present day classifications); and the Megacerinae a group not in Ashmead's classification and held by Szepligeti to belong to the Tryphoninae.

No attempt is made in the work under consideration to bring up to date the first part of the Ophioninae published by the same author, so the available genera omitted from that part are not accounted for—these genera are *Odontagrypon* Cameron in the Anomalini, *Ophiononeura* Cameron, *Enicospilus* Stephens and *Genophion* Felt in the Ophionini and *Hiatensor* Brues and *Protohellwigia* Brues of the Ophioninae.

The chief feature of this classification is the attempt to treat the Ophioninae with a more or less fusiform abdomen and usually round propodeal spiracles as a separate group from those having a compressed abdomen and with the propodeal spiracles usually elongate. In effect this is to apply Foerster's division of the Campoplegini to the whole Ophioninae. Inasmuch as these characters are of doubtful value as a means to a definite end even in the Campoplegini, and owing to the fact that there are numerous examples of intermediates between completely compressed abdomen and fusiformly compressed abdomen and between round and elongate propodeal spiracles, the reviewer is of the opinion that the present classification does not clear up the situation, but makes the classification more unsatisfactory than ever. Are not the difficulties attendant on separating Ichneumonidae into groups through the use of the depression or compression of the abdomen great enough without

again dividing the compressiventres into groups on the degree of compression! To pursue such a course it would seem is to bring on distraction.

In the "Limmerinae" the customary neglect of the Foerster collection is manifest and as usual no reason is given for this procedure. Granting that the Foerster collection of Campoplegini is still in existence our European colleagues could do a great service by consulting it and reconciling the species on which the genera without geno-types were based with the latest facts, to the end that Foerster's genera without species would have species placed in them. It is greatly to be regretted that this latest classification still leaves us in the dark with reference to the genera of Foerster without a species.

The zoogeographical arrangement of the species is convenient and helpful as in other parts done by Mr. Szepliget. It were well if this arrangement were adhered to throughout the Genera Insectorum. For example the Chalcididae part would have been made useful had the species been divided into zoogeographical regions.

Some corrections and changes are called for—to wit:—page 11, *Biolysa* should read *Biolysia*; page 12, *Canidia* Holmgren is certainly preoccupied in the Coleoptera as correctly held by Ashmead; page 13, the genotype of *Hyposoter* is *H. parorgyiae* Viereck and of *Horogenes* the type is *H. discoocellellae* Viereck. Both of these genera may be distinguished from *Casinaria* by the shorter propodeum which hardly extends beyond the base of hind coxae and does certainly not surpass the basal third of the hind coxae; there are other differences, but this we hold to be the most important—hence we are opposed to *Horogenes* and *Hyposoter* as being synonymous with *Casinaria*. As the genotypes of *Horogenes* and *Hyposoter* were not published until 1910 they probably were not known to Szepliget before he finished his paper; page 15, the genotype of *Limmeria* Holmgren cannot be a species congeneric with *Eulimneria* Schmiedeknecht so the reviewer in order to make as little confusion as possible chooses (*Ichneumon*) *Limmeria longipes* (Muller) Gravenhorst Thomson, as type of *Limmeria*; the type chosen for *Olesicampe* Foerster is *Ichneumon longipes* Muller, thus *Limmeria* and *Olesicampe* are isogenotypic and *Olesicampe* becomes the name to be used in place of the preoccupied *Limmeria*, making *Limmerium* unnecessary. *Eulimneria* is not congeneric with *Olesicampe* and should not be placed as synonymous with the same; page 21, as the genotype of *Phaedroctonus* Foerster is not included, its being a synonym of *Nemeritis* Holmgren is questioned; page 30, *Tranosema* is preoccupied by the *Tranosema* (Foerster) Thomson, and therefore may be called *Zatranosema* new name; page 33, the synonymy being correct *Eriborus* must replace *Anilastus*; page 38, *Nythobia* and *Diadegma*

have had species placed to their credit; page 39, *Anempheres* had a species assigned to it early last year (1911), *Idechthis* is misspelled; page 40, *Asinamora* is misspelled; page 42, *Campoletis* had a species assigned to it early last year (1911), *Amelcoctonus* had a species assigned to it by Ashmead in the 1900 edition of the New Jersey List of Insects; page 55, *Aperileptus* is misspelled; page 65, *Aniseres pallipes* is misspelled; page 68, the type of *Helictes* Haliday is the same as that of *Myriarthrus* Foerster, these genera are therefore synonymous, but not the same as *Megastylus* Schiodte, *Helictes* being the older genus replaces *Myriarthrus* Foerster; page 70, *Nesomesochorini* and *Nesomesochorus* are misspelled; *Cidaphus* Foerster and *Plesiophthalmus* Foerster are isogenotypic, therefore *Cidaphus* replaces *Plesiophthalmus* Foerster which is preoccupied, Ashmead's *Plesiophthalmus* is very likely not congeneric with *Cidaphus* Foerster; page 76, *Parabates* (Foerster) Szepligetii is preoccupied by *Parabates* (Foerster) Dalla Torre and should be replaced by *Opheltoideus* Ashmead; page 84, *Ceratogastra* is misspelled; page 85, *Xenoschesis* and *Polycinetus* are misspelled.

The author is to be congratulated upon having finished the Ophiioninæ and it is to be hoped that in a supplementary part he will reconcile the Foerster collections in this subfamily at least with his work as it now stands.—H. L. VIERECK, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

DAS TIERREICH, 26 Lieferung—IXODIDAE, 169 pp., 1911, by L. G. Neumann. Dr. Neumann's long-deferred part on the ticks has just been issued. It was prepared in 1907 and does not contain species published since the early part of 1908. Yet it will be of the greatest value to the systematist as a summary of the author's well-known "Revision de la famille des Ixodides," and the "Notes." The family is divided into two sub-families, Ixodinæ and Spekæorhynchidæ, the latter for a peculiar mite which is probably more related to Gamasidæ. The Ixodinæ is divided into two sections, Ixodini and Argatini, the latter the Argasidæ of many writers. The genera of Ixodini are arranged in three tribes; Ixodaria (the same as my Ixodini), the Rhipicephalaria (the same as my Rhipicephalini, plus the exotic genus *Hyalomma*), and the Amblyommataria, which includes *Amblyomma*, *Haemaphysalis* and *Dermacentor*. The author correctly places *Boophilus* as a synonym of *Margaropus*, and *Rhipicentor* as a *Rhipicephalus*, widely separated from *Dermacentor*. *Aponomma* is retained as a valid genus. *Ceratixodes* and *Eschatocephalus* are put as subgenera of *Ixodes*. Our chicken tick, *A. gas mutiatus*, is put as a sub-species of *A. persicus*. Altogether 207 species and 40 sub-species are held as valid. In the back is a useful host-list.—N. BANKS, East Falls Church, Virginia.